And Is Himself Stabbed to Death by His Brother-in-Law in a Desperate Fight with Stilettes-Triple Crime in Maryland.

### WITH A STILETTO.

Horrible Tragedy at Brooklyn Resulting in Two Deaths and Injury to Three Persons.

New York. April 20 .- In Hoboken about a quarter of 1 o'clock this morning Angelo Gaboth, thirty-five years old, of New York, murdered his mother-in-law, dangerously stabbed his father-in-law and was then killed by Conoquelito Chinchella, a son of the murdered wor an. A general fight followed, in which (saboth's wife was stabbed and also her brother. Antino Chinchella and his wife and their two sons, Conoquelito and Anzelmo, aged eighteen and twenty years, respectively, lived in three rooms at 195 Grand street, Hoboken. The house is a tenement. The Chinchellas' daughter and her husband, Angelo Gaboth, were visiting the Chinchellas last night. Gaboth was a shiftless fellow of evil disposition. Mrs. Chinchella had saved up some money and there is no doubt that Gaboth knew about this and wanted it. It looks as if his visit was planned for the sole purpose of securing it, and it is suspected that he contemplated murder when he went with his wife to visit her family. When the retiring hour came last night Gaboth's wife slept in one room with her mother and Gaboth slept in the second room with the elder Chinchella, his father-in-law. Chinchella's chinchella, his father-in-law. Chinchella's two sons occupied the third room. At 12:30 o'clock this morning, while all the others were soundly sleeping, Gaboth arose from his bed, and, with a stiletto in his hand, went into his mother-in-law's room. The next instant a shriek rang through the apartments. It lasted but an instant, however, for Gaboth, with one blow, had sunk his stiletto into the abdomen of his mother-in-law. The cry of the dying woman elightly aroused her husband, in the next room, but the sound not being repeated, he Gaboth's wife, who slept with her mother, made no sign or motion, remaining perfectly quiet. The blood from her mother's wound ran over her, but still she did not stir. It seems, therefore, that she was well awars of what her husband was doing, and again into the room where old Chinchella slept, and a moment later he thrust the stiletto into the neck of the latter. He meant to end the old man's life with one blow, but he missed the vital spot. As the blow descended Chinchella gave a cry which woke up Conoquelito, his son, who was sleeping with his brother in the next

Conoquelito jumped from his bed, looked through the door into his father's room, and took in the situation at a glance. He quickly seized his own stiletto and sprang at Ga-both like a tiger. A fierce contest fol-lowed, the two men fighting up and down the room, striking at each other, but warding off each other's blows. Suddenly Gaboth's wife sprang out of bed, flung herself between the combatants and partly separated them, but was stabbed twice herself in doing so, though not dangerously. Then Chinchella's older brother seized his sister, tore her away from the contestants and let the two men fight it out. the two men fight it out. A moment later Gaboth flung up his arms, with a loud cry, and fell dead upon the floor, young Chinchella having driven his stiletto through Gaboth's left eye into his brain. As Gaboth was falling. Chinchella drew out his chella having driven his stiletto through Gaboth's left eye into his brain. As Gaboth was falling. Chinchella drew out his weapon and plunged it into the dying man's left side, piercing the heart. Gaboth's wife flung herself on her husband's body, wailing and screaming. Her lamentations and the previous noise of the conflict had aroused the other inhabitants of the house. A clamor followed for admittance, and to the new-comers, Frank Gerigalla and Joseph Caperaut, young Chinchella explained the terrible scene of bloodshed. Gerigalla and Caperaut advised him to go to police headquarters at once, and he did so. The sergeant in charge detained him, and Dr. Simon hastily dragged young Chinchella's people about the desk in the most careless the terrible scene of bloodshed. Gerigalla and Caperaut advised him to go to police headquarters at once, and he did so. The sergeant in charge detained him, and Dr. Simon hastily dressed young Chinchella's wounds, which he had received in the fight with Gaboth. Chinchella was stabbed during the fight, but not dangerously. Old Chinchella was removed in an ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital, unable to speak. Mrs. Gaboth and young Chinchella's brother were also taken to St. Mary's Hospital. The bodies of Mrs. Chinchella and Gaboth were taken to Parslow's morgue.

The police, in their investigation of the apartments of the Chinchella family, discovered a 42-calibre revolver with three chambers empty. This gives the case a new phase. Young Chinchella told the police that it belonged to Gaboth, whom, he said, had it in addition to the deadly stiletto. He supposed that Gaboth intend-

stiletto. He supposed that Gaboth intend-ed to finish up his work with it. He said that in his struggle with Gaboth the latter drew his stiletto, and, holding it in his left hand, fired three shots at him. He was so excited his aim was bad. Gaboth's wife and young Chinchella's brother were near him, engaged in a struggle. His brother was trying to drag the wife away. All three of the bullets took effect in the body of Mrs. Gaboth. One struck her in the ear, one on the leg, and the other in the breast. This was not mentioned by any of the prisoners until the police began their investigation. Mrs. Gaboth is in a very ritical condition. She is more seriously hurt than was at first supposed. She had numerous fainting spells at the hospital today. Her recovery is doubtful. Old Chinchella is improving, and will probably live. Young Chinchella expresses his joy at every opportunity at the fate of Gaboth. He says he was a very bad man, and would, if he could, kill a dozen like him if it was

# TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

One Man Killed, Another Mortally Wounded and the Murderer in a Dying Condition.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 20 .- A bloody tragedy occurred this morning at Old Town, a small place thirteen miles from here, in which one man was instantly killed and two others mortally wounded. The murderer is Garrett Luteman, a prominent young man twenty-three years of age, and his victime A. W. W. Carter and . William Foley, both equally well-known citizens. Luteman was employed by J. W. Carter, father of one of the victims, in his store as a clerk. He and the two have been having some trouble for several weeks resulting over money matters. This morning he remarked to a friend that he was going to put an end to it. At 9:20 o'clock to-day he walked up to William Foley, who was standing in front of Carter's store, and without a word drew a revolver and fired, the bullet lodging in Foley's heart. The latter fell dead without a word. Luteman then walked inside the store, where young Carter was engaged in waiting on a customer. Luteman fired at once at Carter, the ball penetrating his lung, fatally wounding him. Luteman's brother, who was standing near by, sprang on him and wrested the revolver from him. The desperate man freed himself from his brother and sprang back of the counter, where he seized another revolver and fired two shots into his own head. Then picking up a razor, before his horrified brother could reach the spot, he cut his throat from ear to ear, completely severing the wind-pipe. When a reporter called at the murderer's nome he found him still conscious and gaite strong, notwithstanding his terrible wounds, and able to converse. He expressed satisfaction over his crime. The physicians say he and one of his victims, Carter, will not live the night out. Foley was a married man about fifty-one years of age, others unmarried.

# DOUBLE SUICIDE.

Young Man and Woman Inhale Gas and

Die, Locked in Each Other's Arms. New York, April 26.-A young couple registered at the Grand Union Hotel, Fortysecond street and Fourth avenue, Sunday morning, as P. B. Brand and wife, and were and it deserves censure. It was necessary assigned to Room D 8, a large room on the to provide for the maintenance of the in-

employed the old familiar method of inhaling gas through rubber tubes held in the mouth. On the woman's breast was a large and beautiful bouquet, evidently purchased by the young man for the occasion of death. None about the hotel know who the couple were, but they were evidently Germans. He was of light complexion and she was dark. The young man was last seen about the hotel alive yesterday morning, and the fact that there was any-thing wrong about Room D 8 was discovered by the chambermaid reporting that she could not enter it or get any response to her knocking. When the door was burst open it was found that the couple were in the bed wrapped in each others arms. The bed had been pulled out into the center of the room to a place directly under the big chandelier, so as to give a better opportunity for their work. The man was about twenty-five years old and the woman twen-ty-two. They left four letters, two to Mrs. Miller, of No. 210 East Ninth street, one to

the coroner and one to a woman in Will-The remains were removed from the hotel to-night with some attempt at secrecy, the undertaker removing the plate bearing his name from his wagon. The Mrs. Miller to whom one letter was addressed refuses to state who the suicides are. The letters have not yet been opened.

Escape of Condemned Murderers. EUFAULA, I. T., April 20 .- News has just been received here that the execution of Rose Reilly, Jeff Brown, Douglass Brown, Cudge Barnett, Paro Johnson, Lake Andy and Prince Hawkins in the western portion of the Wewaka district, Creek Nation, which was set for to-day, has been frustrated by the escape of the prisoners. There was a body of light horsemen guarding these men, and on Friday evening about 5 o'clock all but one guard, a negro, the only one among the guards, went into the stables to look after the horses. Taking advantage of the opportunity given them, one of the prisoners made a break for liberty, and while the guard was attempting to capture him the others escaped. They were all un-shackled and unencumbered in their flight and only one of the guards shot at them as they left. Three of them, Jeff Brown, Prince Hawkins and Paro Johnson, were recaptured, but they were the three that it was supposed would be pardoned by the chief. They were taken before the district judge on Saturday, and there found that pardons awaited them. Those at large are still under the sentence of death.

Colored Boy Lynched.

GLOSTER, Miss., April 20.-A negro boy named Charles Curtis was taken from the county jail at Liberty last night by a mob of about seventy-five white citizens and hanged to a limb just outside the corporate limits and his body literally riddled with bullets. The crime for which the unfortunate victim met his fate was an attempted assault on an eight-year-old white girl.

Murder in a Church. LAKE CHARLES, La., April 20. - Yesterday, at Dry Creek Church, as people were congregating for religious services, an altercation took place between E. Miller and Dr. W. A. Sigler, in which Dr. Sigler was shot and instantly killed by Miller. The cause of the trouble is not known. The murderer was arrested.

## SECRETARY FOSTER.

me of His Characteristics-His Breez Western Style of Doing Business. Washington Letter in New York Sun.

Secretary Foster is something of a novelty in the way of a Cabinet officer. His breezy, open-handed Western style of doing business is so totally different from the ways of average Cabinet ministers that it attracts general attention. Although at the head of one of the greatest departments of the government, Mr. Foster is almost as accessible to persons who have business with him as one of the chiefs of bureau downstairs. The Secretary is a hard worker, as performing this task and chats with the people about the desk in the most careless fashion, apparently, but rarely missing a word that is said and giving his orders in brief and decisive language. Newspaper correspondents who have occasion to see the Secretary are rarely compelled to wait in the ante-room. They simply walk in, make known their business and receive pleasant, business-like repties. This style of doing things is very refreshing, and if the Secretary continues it he will become a very popular man. He has started in to give his personal attention to the business which properly belongs to him and dispose of it caresonal attention to the business which properly belongs to him and dispose of it carefully and systematically. To do it he must work hard, but he is used to hard work, as he has been at it all his life. That there is to be a decidedly Western flavor about the personnel and management of the Treasury Department is evidenced by the fact that the first appointment made by the Secretary is that of ex-Representative Cronnes, of Nebraska, to fill resentative Crounse, of Nebraska, to fill
the assistant secretaryship, which has
been vacant since General Batcheller
went to Egypt. Very few people know
who Mr. Crounse is, or remember anything
about him. Secretary Foster, however,
served with him in Congress, and knows that he is a good man. Therefore he appointed him. The Secretary is living in bachelor quarters at present, but he has taken a lease of the big double house on Vermont avenue which Senator Payne has occupied during his residence in Washington, and will bring his family here in the fall and move into it. The Secretary makes light of the superstition indulged in by many people that the office of Secretary of the Treasury is a dangerous one because Secretaries Folger, Manning and Windom have died while holding it. Mr. Foster expacts to occupy the place for two years at

# The President's Memphis Speech.

Mr. Harrison's speech at Memphis, in re-Mayor, is in many respects a notable one. He seems to have been inspired by the cordial welcome extended by his Democratic fellow-citizens, and by the friendly challenge to machine Republicanism embodied in the greeting of the Mayor. Whatever the cause, it is certain that the Presi dent's response is compact and well though out, and the closing sentences are marked by a dignity and an elevation rarely found in impromptu efforte. It is the first time Mr. Harrison has taken occasion to refer pointedly to the spirit of sectionalism, and if his views continue to broaden he will return to Washington a good all-around

It is interesting to observe that the President did not respond directly to Mayor Clapp's suggestive remark in regard to the preservation of Caucasion supremacy, yet the matter was clearly in his mind, and it is evident that it gave color and direction to his speech. The practical evasion of the and Colonel Holloway's reply will be read subject was not the least clever feature of with great interest here, especially by Indithe President's remarks. It should be borne | ana soldiers. in mind just here that the evasion was not due to the fact that Mr. Harrison was addressing a Southern audience: it was wholly due to his knowledge that Mayor Clapp. declaring for Caucasian supremacy in this country, represents the unanimous sentiment of the American people without regard to sectional lines or party divisions. The President would have refused to discuss the matter in the heart of New England. He did at Memphis what he would have done before a Northern audience—he branched off into a clever discussion of the rule of the majority. What he said was brief, but hazy—a courteous recognition of the American spirit and purpose.

# The New Assessment Law.

LaPorte Argus (Dem.) It looks as though the late Legislature had made a great fool of itself in the enactment of the new assessment law. The plan of doubling the assessment and at the same time increasing the rate of taxation 50 per cent, is the crowning piece of idiocy re-corded in Indiana legislation, which has never been sufficiently brilliant to command the plaudits of the intelligent world. An increase of either the rate or the assessment was necessary, but the increase of both to the extent contemplated was not necessary.

CAMP MORTON'S PRISONERS

Gen. Ambrose A. Stevens Denies the Statements Made by Dr. Wyeth.

The Prisoners Were Well Fed and Otherwise Provided For, and the Hardships They Suffered Were the Same of Their Guards.

The Detroit Tribune of yesterday contains an interview with Gen. Ambrose A. Stevens, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was for a time commandant at Camp Morton when it was occupied by rebel prisoners. General Stevens declares that Wyeth's charges are unjust and unfounded, and says that instead of being starved and clubbed to death as the Union prisoners were at Libby and Andersonville, the confederate prisoners were fed on ordinary government rations, that the food was good and abundant, that blankets were provided in cold weather, and the sick were given kind treatment and medicine.

"I went to Camp Morton Nov. 1, 1863, from St. Louis," says General Stevens. "I took command immediately, and remained there until the end of the war. Things there until the end of the war. Things were not in first-class order when I arrived, but the weather had been warm and there had been no suffering. The accommodations for the prisoners were large tents and a few small buildings. We built three or four structures for hospital purposes, each large enough for 250 men. The hospitals I gave my personal attention, and they were run on the best possible plan, and had the run on the best possible plan, and had the reputation of being the cleanest in the country outside of Washington. Small-pox was brought in by come of the prisoners, but we lost very few lives from that source. The hospitals were regularly inspected by government officials and were fitted up with cots, clean bedding, pillows, mattresses, and the patients were given free medicines.

"The food was good and there was plenty of it. It is true the prisoners were not given ice-cream and pie, but they had bread, pork or bacon, once a week fresh beef and to every one hundred men we served twelve and one-haif pounds of beans or peas, eight pounds of hominy, fifteen pounds of potatoes, besides vinegar, salt and soap. We never heard any complaint of a lack of food. There were no come of storyetics and if any did starve they did it not from compulsion but because they wanted to. The rations were served regularly and every prisoner received his share. Wyeth tells of a man who used to eat out of the swill barrel. There was such a case, but the man was a low-lived sort of a fellow, and the other prisoners when they found it out made him quit. There was no necessity for him doing it, and the way he was persuaded to quit was the boys ducked him in the barrel. There was one instance of rat eating, and I also heard of the men cating dog-stew, but these cases were of a similar nature with the swill-eater. We had thousands of prisoners, and among them were many of the dirtiest and lowest specimens of humanity possible to imagine. If they ate rate, and dogs, and swill they were probably carrying out their natural procompulsion but because they wanted to. probably carrying out their natural pro-pensities. The prisoners had no fifteen-

course dinners, but they had enough to eat, and what was served was wholesome and "One night a lot of the prisonere broke away. They ran like steers, and from the difficulty we had in overtaking them, they did not act like poor, rved, emsciated wretches, as the magazine rticle describes

EFFORTS AT SANITATION. "We had great difficulty in making the prisoners keep clean. They seemed to have lost ambition, and we were actually forced to drive them down to water. We supplied an abundance of soap, but often the prisoders wouldn't use it unless compelled to do so. Despite our efforts to keep the place in good sanitary condition, the men were dirty, and some men filthy. The barracks were alive with vermin and it wasn't confined to the prisoners' barracks either. It was impossible to keep it out and the camp fairly awarmed. There was no disposition on the part of the officers to misuse the prisoners. We had to enforce discipline, of course, but if any prisoner suf-fered it was his own fault or inflicted by his fellow-prisoners. There were 7,000 to 8.000 prisoners on an average, and as many 8.000 prisoners on an average, and as many as 35,000 passed through while I was in charge. It can easily be imagined that all did not belong to the best society. Some of them were as tough and depraved characters as I ever saw. Yet if the prisoners had any strong prejudice against me they could easily have put me out of the way, and there were plenty of men fully capable of any crime I went in among them very freely, never had any fear of them and they never attempted to harm me.

"Yes, five men did freeze to death in camp one bitter cold night, but the number was not eighteen, as charged by Dr. Wyeth.

was not eighteen, as charged by Dr. Wyeth. A cold snap came on suddenly, and the thermometer dropped ont of sight. We kept the fires going, but they were not sufficient to counteract the frost. Indianapolis never before had such cold weather and never has had since. I made an unauthorized requisition for 4,500 blankets and distributed them among the men. Notwithstanding all our efforts five men perished, but the prisoners fared no worse than the Union soldiers. We all suffered severely. the gnards were changed every half hou to save them from freezing, and stoves were all kept red-hot. The men never slept out of doors without covering, except in summer, and then it was entirely a matter of choice. Sometimes, when a big crowd of prisoners arrived late in the day, they may have been compelled to sleep out doors, but it was only for one night, and they always

had blankets." General Stevens has reports of inspection tours made through the rebel prison by the government inspectors, and they all speak highly of the cleanliness of the camp and the good order maintained. He has also a number of testimonials of esteem and friendship presented to him and his wife by the prisoners after their discharge for his kindness to them.

Rations of Confederates at Camp Morton. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 20.-Capt. W. H Hart, Third Auditor of the Treasury, today completed an examination of the records of his office relating to the supply of food furnished the prisoners at Camp Morton, and forwarded the result to Col. W. R. Holloway, who is to answer a recent article in the Century by a confederate prisoner, who attacked the treatment of Camp Morton prisoners. Captain Hart found that the rations issued to the prisoners were the same as were issued to United States soldiers, and they were not abridged in either quantity or quality. Besides, the prisoners who performed extra duties in camp were paid at the same rate that United States soldiers were paid. The article in the Century has created considerable surprise and comment in official circles,

The County Asylum.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journay: Your reporter, in making up the report of the county grand jury, last Friday, mixed up a random conversation held by me with a friend as a part of the report. The grand inry simply reported the condition as to management in regard to cleanliness and good and proper care of inmates, in which report I heartily concurred. That the present management was and is doing the best it can with the buildings and other means provided is clear to a visitor of the institution, and so the grand jury reported. But no one connected with the present control or management of the institution is responsible for any unfitness of the buildings that may exist or for defects in the poor laws. As to other matters, I criticised conditions for which the entire State seems to me to be responsible. The defects of the system. or lack of system, in handling the indigent poor should be radically changed. The present system, if it may be called a system, is for each county to escape, as far as possible, the burden of maintaining any indigents found within their boundaries. They are either furnished a railroad ticket for some point in another county, or in

her. The cosmopolitan character of our people make it impossible for our authorities to investigate responsibility. authorities to investigate responsibility, and the burden is assumed. Probably one-half the inmates of our asylum should be considered wards of the State, and maintained as such. As the State has no institution for their care it should provide for their support at cost wherever they may be found, and the "bouncing" game put to an end. If the present system shall continue Marion county will be maintaining an institution.

county will be maintaining an institution, the cost of which will appall the tax-payers. The present, asylum was constructed for the care of Marion county's poor. But owing to the system stated, Marion county has more than her share, and is burdened with poor from the State at large. INDIANAPOLIS, April 19. J. C. FRENCH.

Major McKinley on Current Politics. Interview in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

"Have you followed the presidential tour through the South and noted the speeches of General Harrison?" "Yes, and have been both pleased and in-terested. His reception has been not only respectful, but enthusiastic, and his speeches have been models. In the cam-paign of '88 his speeches were wonderfully terse and forceful. Blaine, you know, said that each sentence was a proverb. His recent addresses, I believe, excel those of 1888, and show what those who have been closest to him have always known—his intellectual force and grasp of public affairs and the varied interests of the

"Major, what is your opinion of the Harrison administration?"
"It has been clean, conservative, dignified

"What about reciprocity?"
"Since the passage of the new tariff law and under its provisions the administration has concluded an important treaty with Brazil looking to the extension of our trade, and I see by the papers to-day that ex-Minister Foster is returning with a treaty which he has negotiated with "Who will be the presidential nominee of the Republican national convention in

"Everything points now to President

Harrison's renomination." Prisoners at Johnson's Island.

Boston Herald. In reference to what was said in vesterday's Herald of the alleged cruelty to prisoners on Johnson's island, in Lake Erie, during the war, we are informed by a Union soldier who was on that island every day during the winter when this cruelty is said to have been practiced that the statements THE SUNDAY IOURNAL made in the Century article are either exaggerated or unfounded in truth throughout. He neither saw nor heard of the suffering that is charged, nor could it have existed without coming to his knowledge. The food was ample and of good quality, and was supplied by the same contractors for loyal and rebel troops alike. The winter was an unusually cold one, and, of course, the Southern soldiers were not used to such weather, but all was done that was practicable to make them comfortable, and our informant remarks that a jollier set of men than they were, as he remembers them, he has seldom seen.

Peculiar Act of " Kindness."

Speaking of such "little acts of kindness and of love," there is a wealthy Philadel-phia lady who has a peculiar and commend-able hobby. About this time of year she goes around to the shops of several deserving milliners and orders twenty or more of their best spring hats sent to her house. Shen she invites in groups or singly about twenty young ladies to her house, according to preference, and asks them to pick out a new spring hat and leave their old ones. When she gets a lot of the "old ones," which are far better than the ordinary girl can afford, she gives them to dress-makers, seamstresses and others. Every season for several years this lady has given society belles she is fond of new spring hats that usually cost \$20 and upwards apiece.

When the lips are dry or scarred, When the teeth are dark or dull, When the tongue is hot and hard.
And fills the tainted mouth too full, The magic Sozodont supply.
And all those ills before it fly.

Life Insurance. Everybody, needs some. The Travelers, of Hartford, sells the best. Its contract is the simplest and fairest, its rates the lowest, and its results the best, and guaranteed to a cent. If you don't believe all this send for an illustration and compare with that of any other company. Its policy is the best for the insured to have and easiest for the agent to sell. The company wants active agents all over Indiana. For insurance or agency address E. M. Goodwin, special agent for Indiana, 70 East Market street, Indianapolis.

Only \$23 to New Orleans and Return, For the Pharmaceutical Association meeting the Pennsylvania Lines will sell excursion tickets from Indianapolis to New Orleans and return at the rate of \$23. Tickets sold only on April 25, good to return until May 10, 1891.

The Pennsylvania Line to Chicago Is the popular route from Indianapolis, Morning train, with elegant Pullman parlor car, leaves at 11:05, arrives Chicago 5:10 P. M. Evening train, with Pullman reclining-chair and sleeping car, leaves at 11:30; arrives at Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 7:30 A. M., within a few minutes' walk of the leading botels.

Aritficial Teeth Without a Plate Or bridge-work. A. J. Morris, 3612 E. Washington St., opposite New York Store, Indianapolis.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. MASONIC-KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 6, R. A. M .- Stated meeting in Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. A. R. WHITE, M. E. H. P. JACOB W. SMITH, Secretary.

G. A. R.-GEO. H. THOMAS POST. NO. 17.— 21, at Post Hell, corner Delaware and Court streets. Comrades, don't fail to attend. Visiting courades cordially invited. R. M. SMOCK, Commander. C. W. OVERMAN, Adjutant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE ELOQUENT EX.BOMANIST EVANGE Hall this (Tuesday) afternoon and evening, as follows Afternoon, at 2:30, to ladies only. Subject: "Ta Priest, the Woman, and the Confessional; or Why Protestant Should not Marry a Roman Carholic." Evening, 8 o'clock, to men only. Subject: "The Secret Confession to a Priest Exposed." You cannot afford to miss this great opportunity of hearing the truth from one who dares to tell it. Admission—25

GALL-The funeral of the late Edmund F. Gall, will take place Tuesday, April 21, from his residence, 451 North Tenuessee street, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

A TTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!-RAPER COMmandery, No. 1, K. T.-Members of Raper Commandery are hereby notified to meet at the asylum,
in full Templar uniform, this (Tuesday) afternoon,
at 1:15 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Sir Knight, Edmund F. Gall. By
order
WM. J. McKEE, Em. Com.
JACOB W. SMITH, Recorder.

B. P. O. ELKS-INDIANAPOLIS LODGE, NO. 13, B. P. O. Elks-You are hereby notified to meet at the Hall. Tuesday, April 21, at 12:30 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our departed brother, E. F. Gall. Fraternally,

LEON O. BAILEY, E. R. H. S. BEISSENHERZ, Secretary,

DIED.

PENN—Geo, W. Penn, late of Indianapolis, at his residence in Kansas City, Mo., Saturday, April 18, of malignant disease of the bowels. Remains brought here, and to be buried from Chapel at Crown Hill hereafter.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE - DRY GOODS - FINE STOCK-booming city, fine established trade fine opening. Address MERCHANTS, Box 521, Washington, Ind. FOR SALE - FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL trees and vines. Large stock at low prices. JOHN FREEMAN, 109 North Delaware street.

LOST-ON SATURDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN the Grand Opera-house and Union Depot, on Pennsylvania, Washington or Illinois street, a red purse, containing Denison bill, receipted, and about \$11 in cash. Finder leave at Journal office, and re-

FINANCIAL. OANS-ON CITY PROPERTY. C. E. COFFIN LOAMS-MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F.

MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block. SIX PERCENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IM-

third floor. To-night, at 8:30, they were found dead in the room, from gas asphyxiation, locked in each other's arms. They had sane, and it was necessary to arrange for the gradual payment of the public debt, but there was no necessity for doubling the State tax at one jump.

some other manner sent out of the county, to go through the same experience wherever to go through the same experience wherever they may land. As "all roads" lead to Marion county, the greater burdens fall to & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

GRAND-TO-NIGHT And all week. Matinees To-morrow and Saturday.
THE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON!
THE BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS! In their grand spectacular play, THE PUPIL IN MAGIC.

PRICES—All lower floor, \$1; balcomy reserved, 75c; admission, 50c; gailery, 25c.

Matinee prices same as night.

-- EXTRA

MONDAY, APRIL 27, JOSEPH ARTHUR'S

One week, beginning

# BLUE JEANS

-THE-

FAMOUS COMEDY-DRAMA.

-OF-INDIANA LIFE.

Guaranteed to be the same production as witnessed for TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS at the Fourteen thetreet Theater, New York, by

NEW YORK'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

350,000 PEOPLE. PRICES—All lower floor, \$1; Balcony, reserved, 75c; Balcony, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Seats on sale Friday, April 24.

PROPYLÆUM HALL ART EXHIBIT opens April 15. Largest and finest collection of Oil Paintings and Water-Colors ever seen in the city. Under the auspices of the Indianapolis Art Association. Exhibit to continue till May 5. ADMISSION—25 cents.

Will be sent to any address for

\$2 PER ANNUM.

OF INDIANAPOLIS



Mr. JOHN PHILIP OUSA, CONDUCTOR, assisted by Mile MARIE DECCA. Priva Donna Soprano, from her Majesty's Opera, England.

The United States Government has given a limited leave of absence to the Marine Band, for the purpose of exhibiting the high degree of musical excellence it has attained in a few special concerts in the principal cities only. Under their own collective auspices and directions, at TOMLINSON HALI

TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS. Monday, April 27, 1801

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